VOLUME XLV.-NUMBER 55.

Terms of the Enquirer.

The Enquireris published DALLY (for the city) and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily Paper, seven dollars perannum, and at the rate of eight do lars if taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars perannum, and Three dollars for six months, payable in advance; to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid; or Six Dollars per annum at the end of the year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of extrem lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—in inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a reck, thirty-seven and a half cents.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuact, 50 cents.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thir-

lines, and in that proportion for advertisements a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auc-ners, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper All dues to this office may be remitted per mail.

37 All dues to this office may be remitted per mail, 170d and available Bank notes, at the risk of the Editor; the postage of all letters being paid by the writter.—(The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any secont to the writer; it is the accumulation of postage, in an extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon the Editors.)

37 All Obitaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzee, has proved heretofore mavailing. We must, therefore, insist, is such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter. upon the communication being certified by the table Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

DISMAL SWAMP LAND COMPANY. THE Annual Meeting of Stockholders in the Dismal Swamp Land Company will be held in the town of Suffolk on the third Thursday (the 16th) of the present month.

RO. BUTLER, President D S Land Company.
Smithfield, Nov 3, 1848—c4t

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS.

Tucker & Addison,

GENERAL AGENTS.

GENERAL AGENTS.

OFFICE ON SIXTH STREET, (COLEMAN'S BUILDINGS,)
Four doors North of Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington.

DEVERLY TUCKER and JOHN E. ADDISON have
associated themselves for the purpose of prosecuting claims of all kinds before Congress and the several
pepartments of the General Government.
All communications, post paid, addressed to the
above shall receive prompt attention.

Reference is given to the following gentlemen:
Hon George M. Dallas, Vice President; Hon. J. Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy; Hon. R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. J. No. Supreme
Court. Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, U.S. Senate; Clement
Cot. Esq., Georgetown, D. C.

Court: Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, U.S. Senate; Glement Cot. Esn., Georgetown, D. C.

yor John E. Addison, Attorney at Law, will continue to give personal attention to business before the several Courts of the District of Columbia, and the adjoining ounties of Maryland and Virginia. Jan. 21—cly

Courts of the District of Columbia, and the adjoining conties of Maryland and Virginia. Jan. 21—cly

VALCOULON FOR SALE.

This valuable Estate lies in Kanawha county, on the South side of Kanawha river, about one mile below Coal Bridge, and twelve miles below Charleston, the turnpike road from Covington to Guyandotte passing through it, and contains 4,000 acres, about 500 of which are river bottom of the first quality, at this time in a high state of cultivation and improvement, and in the very best condition. The up land is unsurpassed by any in the county in fertility of soil and advantages of situation, and is heavily wooded with valuable timber, with the exception of about 500 acres, which is cleared and well taken in grass. About 1,500 acres of the wood land is under fence, affording fine wood land pasture and range for stock. On this tract there is a good flour and corn mill, with a saw mill attached, both of which are very productive. The mansion, which is spacious and commodious, containing twelve rooms, constructed in the best manner, is tastefully and elegantly finished, and beautifully situated, and affords every convenience that can minister to the esse and comfort of a family. The yard and garden are extensive, and have been improved, at much expense, with ormamental trees, shrubbery, &c. The other improvements consist of a brick kitchen, weaving funes, laundry, smoke-house, dairy, ice house, bathbouse, and, indeed, every necessary house required about a large establishment, together with overseers' houses, barns, corn-houses, stables, carriage-houses, wazon houses, blacksmiths' and shoomaker shouse, shop, and houses for the accommodation of fifty or sixty negroes. waron houses, blacksmiths' and shoemaker shops, and beases for the accommodation of fifty or sixty negroes, sc., all of the best kind, and arranged in the most convenient manner, and at this time in good repair. There is, also, a commodious brick hotel situated on the is, also, a commonious brick fixed situated on the turnpike road, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from the mansion house, containing eight rooms, a large saloon, with porches on both sides of it, together with all necessary stables and out buildings, which is an excellent stand for a tavern, and which brings in a

Also for sale, another very desirable tract immediate

lying on Coal river-18 miles from its mouth, at the mouth of Bull creek. On this tract there are about 100 Kanawha co., Oct 31—c1m

STOVES.

THE subscribers have on hand every variety of parlor, office and cooking STOVES, from the smallest to the largest size—suitable for wood or coal. Also, large Stoves, for churches and public rooms—all of the latest allerns and most approved construction.

alterns and most applications of Tin Ware. Sheet from Itensils, Stove Pipe, &c., all of which they will sell at the lowest prices. Call at our establishment, Main street, between City Hotel and Old Market.

Nov 3—c3m

D & C R WELLER. Nov 3-c3m

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1848:
John J Brown.

Plaintiff:

John J Brown,

against
Edward W Sins, juntor, and other Defendants.
Edward W Sins, juntor, and other large entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said defendant do anneae at the rules to be held for the said Court. sid city. A Copy-Teste,
Sept 12-cw2m P ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY—Vinornia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1848:
Angelina W Bailey, Plaintiff: against
William L Bailey, Administrator, with the will an
mered, of Robert A Bailey, deceased, and other
Defendants.

The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said defendant and appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in December next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be fethwith inserted in some newspaper published in the tity of Richmond, for two months successively, and Yould at the front door of the State Court-house, in the side city.

A Copy—Teste,

A Copy-Teste, P ROBERTS, Clerk. N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in the Ciert's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1888 William H Macon, Executor of William H Macon, de Plaintiff:

against
Thomas 8 Dabney, Augustine L Dabney, and other
Defendants. The defendants above named not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearance act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, that the said court on the first Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the State Courthouse, in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Sept 12—cw2m PROBERTS, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for Richmond Circuit, the 9th day of September, 1848: William Booth, Plaintiff:

William Booth,
against
William C Martin, and other
Defendants.
The defendant above named not having entered his
appearance and given security, according to the act of
Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing
by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of
this Common evidence that he is not an inhabitant of
this Common evidence that he led for the said Court,
on the first Monday in December next, and answer the
bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be
forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the
tity of Richmond, for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the
aid city.

A Copy—Teste,
Sept?2—cwcm
P ROBERTS, Clerk.
IN CHANCERDY, Verente and Court Release held to the

N. CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Cierk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Sichmond Circuit, the 4th day of September, 1848; 15400 perior of Trustee of James M. Morris, deceased.

Richard Garland, Edward Garland, and Caius M Calis, and other d. Edward Garland, and Caius M Calis, and other.

The defendants above named not having entered their
appearance and given security, according to the act of
Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing
be suifactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of
this Common wealth, it is Ordered, that the said Court,
on the first Monday in December next, and answer the
bill of the plantiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city
of Richmond for -- RICHMOND, VA.

Thursday Morning, November 9, 1848.

The following facts which we find in the Union will show what desperate exertions the Whigs have made to carry the Old Dominion .-But the returns indicate that their tricks and appliances have all failed, and that Virginia still remains the Republican flag-ship.

It is said that this M. C., Mr. Pendleton, who boasts of the great Whig gains, himself made several converts to the Democracy during his electioneering tour through the Franklin region. Read his precious "Secret Circular:" (From the Union.)

"The 'Fincastle Democrat,' which reached us last night, discloses a secret, insidious trick of John S. Pendleton, M. C., which is worthy of the man, and worthy of his cause :

"LOOK OUT FOR WHIO RANGERS!—SECRET CIRCULARS!—We have in our possession a Circular-printed letter, of which the following is a correct copy : "FRANKLIN COURT HOUSE, Oct. 20, 1848.

"Dear Sir: I am perfectly satisfied that we can carry the State of Virginia for General Taylor, by proper exertions. It is useless to give the details on which the opinion is founded. suffice it to say, I have had ample opportunities to judge, with reasonable accuracy, so far as all Eastern Virginia is concerned. We can make it sure by a confidentially concerted movement throughout the whole State, and I take upon myself to suggest to our friends, in every county, (by making this a Circular-letter,) the following plan, which I beg you to carry out, or have carried out, in your county. "On Monday, the day before the election, have

the county scoured by as many active, intelligent, and trusty men as can be engaged, to see that every voter of our side be in place, and attend the election. By this movement, we will unquestionably add ten per cent. to our vote. In the present state of the public feeling, it is more likely to prove twenty.
"Now you must attend to this forthwith, or

cause some safe man to do it, and do it as silently as possible It will be done throughout the State; and if the Locos do not adopt the same policy, our success is absolutely certain. "Your friend and obedient servant,

"JOHN S PENDLETON."

The Fincastle Democrat says: "Mr. Pendleton, whose name is attached to the above letter, is the member of Congress from the Loudoun district, and was in Franklin at a Whig mass meeting not long since. We our great country for the truits of his noble misknow not how far he is responsible for the use of his name in this way; but if he denies it, we will place some Whig printers under a graver charge than what we now bring against the ficial p. 'Lone Star.' The letter was not printed in ru-al: Franklin, but that was made the scene of the plan, and the Circulars were printed at no great distance from that place

"The object of this move is plain enough Their plan is to scour he country on the day before the election, and bring out all the voters passed by, unless there is some chance of gettime them for Taylor. This is to be done 'confidentially,' so as to let the Democrats stay at nome, and not find out he trick till it is too late o work against it. This Circular assures us, also, that the same device will be resorted to all over the State, and will add 20 per cent to plained, in an interesting manner, his efforts their duty, and counterect this secret and 'con- has been engaged since the year 1828.

will, to carry Virginia for Taylor and Fillmore [And thus it is, that by this sly, secret management and intrigue, the people of Virchoice of an open and older majority of a free

"WAS THERE EVER SUCH A PARTY?" The "Rough and Ready's" had a glorification "Gibraliar of Whiggery." In their frantic exu because of joy, they solemnly, and by an almost 'spontaneous and unanimous" burst of feeling, adopted a solemn resolution, appointing a committee to wait on the "Hon" John M. Botts, and mination, to see whether these important defiask him to honor them with his presence, and unite with them in shouting over the certain election of a mere soldier," whose nomination was "not fit to be made." [One of the committee sternly refused to act.] After a long courtship and thus found deficient. From this idea sprang the zealous entreaties, Mr B. condescendingly yielded | design of international exchanges. He felt and to their prayers, and a grand procession was knew, that a vast amount of scientific and soformed to escort Mr. B. with triumph to the cial good could be effected, and he set to work "Rough and Ready" Hall, which he had scrupulously avoided during the whole campaign .-This stubborn Clay and anti-Taylor man was fined to the nations of Europe, the Emperer of we hear, received with thundering applause; and Russia being his first great patron, and it was Bot's' ovation on the night of the 7th Novem. ber, 1848, will stand torth brilliantly on the

archives of the "Rough and Ready Club." What will the world think of this total "-urrender" of Taylor's minute-men, in the hour of victory, to the "terrible Botts," who has deliberately pronounced General Taylor a prevaricator and his nomination at Philadelphia to have been effected by fraud, corruption and bribery? Boits' triumph over the Richmond "Lieutenants" and Taylor Guard is unprecedent ed. In his speech he made not one concessionbut he forced the Taylorites to crouch at

his feet and humbly kiss the rod with which he has sternly lashed them back into his traces. His victory over his once noisy toes is complete, and next spring we may expect to see these clamorous Taylorites throwing up their caps for their obdurate opponent, as the true 'Simon pure" Whig candidate for Congress!-"What a fall was there, my countrymen !"

[Mr. Botts, we hear, was for a moment staggered in his speech by some "sore-head" Taylorite, who cried out, "Did you ever see a child take physic?" The Taylorie was silenced by cries of "put him out." Mr. Botts' friends were on

the house-tops yesterday.] THE OUTBREAK AT NEW ORLEANS.

Yesterday's Times having published an article from the Bee, reflecting severely upon the Democracy of New Orleans, we regard it as due to them to publish the following official statement. It has been charged by the Whigs, that the attack made upon Lilly's Coffee House by members of the Democratic Torch-light procession, was predetermined. This opinion, it will be seen, is not justified by the facts:

dignant at the outrage perpetrated by a band of on the 20 h Oct. last. It appears, also, that as the procession was passing the corner of Circus and Perdido, up Circus street, an individual who was standing on the pavement, in front of the house occupied by Christopher Lilley, as the That this person then raised his pistol and fired that he has succeeded in establishing it so firmly, into the procession, whereupon some persons bearing torches advanced upon him from the line of the procession, the front one of whom was knocked down by some one on the pavement— poned for many, many years.

The flattering notice taken by Mr. Vattemare

Library and Depository, which may in time beLibrary and Depository, which may in time be-

rushed into the house, applied torches to it, and | jector

burnt it to the ground.

With these facts, which we hold ourselves competent to prove by satisfactory evidence, we submit to the peaceful and orderly community of New Orleans to determine which of the two parties has committed the first violation of the agree ment entered into between them, to preserve the peace and order of the city during the present political contest.
S. LOCKE, President pro tem.

P. ORD, Secretary pro tem

There appears in the last New Orleans papers, a full report, by a special committee of the Democrats, of the facts of the case. They lay before the public the certificates of numerous individuals, and from them deduce the following facis:

From the foregoing statements, which were furnished by persons who were, for the most part, previously unknown to each other, and which concur in every particular, it is manifest, 1st. That the procession while passing Lilly's orner, was insulted by abusive and offensive

taunts, calculated to proveke an assault.

24. That the persons offering these insults were inmates or frequenters of Lilly's coffee-house, and that they were armed before-hand for a desperate

3d. That some person from the procession. provoked at the abusive language, waved or threw a torch at the person most prominent in giving provocation, but that the torch fell nariaface," as has been alledged.

4th. That the person at whom the torch was thrown immediately fired five or six times, with a revolving pistol, indiscriminately into the crowd, scattering the procession. 5th. That after the procession rallied, the firing continued from the interior or from the threshold of Lilly's house, the person who first fir-

6th. That it was not until affer fifteen or twenty shots had been fired at the procession-and there was every reason to believe with fatal effect—that any attack was made upon Lilly premises when no doubt the building was inte tionally destroyed.

We have rarely attended a meeting more his of interest than that on last Thursday evening, to how highly is see conoring Litereure and welcome M. Vattemare, the distinguished and Science-the handmais of Liberry! One of her disinterested public benefactor. He has, to a great extent, succeeded (to use his own graphic language) in inducing nations to "shake hands with one another," and he deserves the thanks of sion. The speeches on the occasion sketched be low, were in good taste and fine spirit. The official proceedings are worthy of an attentive pe-

PUBLIC MEETING. In pursuance of an invitation from the Mayor, at the request of various gentlemen, a meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held in the room of the Virginia Historical Society, Thurs day evening, November 2d, 1818, to meet Mon on their own side. The Democrats will be sieur Vattemare, in order to respond on the part of the city, to his scheme of International

Literary Exchanges. The Mayor, by request, took the Chair; and, on motion, Thomas H. Ellis acted as Secretary. Monsieur Vattemare being introduced by the the Whig vote. If the Democrats do not do and success in the excellent scheme in which he

have the effect which Mr. Pendleton thinks it part in the proceedings. He said that it was not his intention to submit any remarks in support of the policy of International Exchanges but to supply some facts which had been omitginia were to be cheated, and a man was to be | ted, in the hurry of the moment, by our enthufoisted upon the country who is not the fair siastic friend and philanthropist, A. Vattemare, modesty, no doubt, had induced him, altogether, to omit. Governor Smith said that his own knowledge of this subject was, of course, de-

rived from others, and if he should misstate any revel on Tuesday night, over their victory in this thing, he trusted that he should be set right by the gentleman who has the whole merit of this interesting enterprise. As far back as the year 1828, Mr. Vattemare, finding many valuable works in the libraries of

his own country defective, commenced an exaciencies could not be supplied. The result was, that he found in other libraries, in very many cases, duplicates of the desired volumes, which were wholly useless to those libraries, and by which he was enabled to complete the works in the prosecution of his design, with a benevolent enthusiasm, that has not wearied to this day. For some years his operations were connot until after the repeated suggestions of the great and good Lafayette that he was induced to extend his design to this hemisphere. About nine years ago Mr. Vattemare made us his first visit, bringing with him a rich and valuable collection of books, prints, &c., for this coun try. This visit was highly auspicious in its results. The public mind was awakened to the importance of the subject, and preliminary arrangements made to carry out this design. After two years and a ball spent in this country, absorbed in the prosecution of this purpose, he returned to his own country, but, finding that his plans lingered, he returned to the United States more than twelve months ago, to give a new impulse to his noule design. Mr. Vattemare has told you, gentlemen, what success has attended his effort. His visit has been recognized as a mission; his design has been approved by the Congress of the United States and by many of the individual States; an agency has been established to effectively carry out the system of international exchanges; money has been appropriated to sustain it; thousands of volumes have been donated lite has been designated as the agent to presid over and conduct this great scheme of happiness. improvement and pacification of mankind. It should be stated, gentlemen, that for twenty years this scheme, so happily adapted to humanise our race, has been wholly sustained by the individual effort and private means of this friend of his kind He has materially impaired his private fortune; endearments of home, sustained alone by a strong and thorough conviction of the great and important value of his services, and now asks from those whom he has so extensively benefitted only

that they shall defray the mere expenses of car-Governor Smith said he would mention an incident illustrative of the disinterested and scrupulous character of our distinguished friend. A seal and also a cop; of the magnificent Topographit This he presented to Mr. Vattemare. It was of but little value and was only designed as a sample of a mineral existing in large quantities. Louisiana Democratic Central Committee, in- of a mineral existing in large quantities in that er, our State Librar contains some valuable county, and to show the exquisite polish of which it and Perdido streets, met together on the morning of the 28th, and instituted a thorough investigation into the causes of this shameful transfer or the cause of the cause was susceptible. He begged to be excused for de-From the statement of many respectable citizens, be most happy to receive it. And here we see a who were witnesses of the occurrence, it appears that during the progress of the procession through teresting domestic relations, devoting the prime our streets, it was jeered and insulted by cries of of his life, and his fortune, to carry out his deindividuals of the opposite party, on the pave-ment, in violation of the letter and spirit of the approval of his own conscience, and of the judgment, in violation of the letter and spirit of the approval of his own conscience, and of the judgagreement between the two parties, entered into ment of mankind. Truly, coming in so interesting and disinterested a shape, did we doubt his scheme, he would win us to its support. But there is no objection to it—not one. It is one of those measures which originated in a heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and head quarters of the Union Rough and Ready Which is active in all its aspects in doing good.

As has been simply, yet truly said by Mr. Vatteguage against the procession, and waving his left hand in a threatening manner, holding at ter to another, with a smiling face, and in a spithe same time something in his right hand; rit of kindness, wins favor: so this system of in that some one in the procession waved, thrust, ternational exchanges must produce an interor threw a torch in the direction of the in-dividual on the pavement, but that no blow was the earth. Heretofore, the system has depended upon the life of the originator, but it is hoped that it may survive him, if he should be taken from us; an event which we all should from our

hearts deplore, and which we trust may be postwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city from door of the State Court-house, in the said sept 19—cw2m

A Copy—Teste,

PROBERTS, Clerk.

The flattering notice taken by Mr. Vattemare the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in discharged it again several times into the crowd, and the retreated into Lilly's house, whither they were pursued; that several persons, which may in time because the plantiff; and the individual who had fired the pistol then with what grace can the Whig press complain of the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in discharged it again several times into the crowd, and then retreated into Lilly's house, whither they were pursued; that several persons, which may in time because of the Whig press complain of the with what grace can the Whig press to demand that the individual who had fired the pistol then discretionary vote to them, in discharged it again several times into the crowd, and then retreated into Lilly's house, whither it is founded to have the best type any where to be found of the come the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in discharged it again several times into the crowd, and then retreated into Lilly's house, whither it is founded that the individual who had fired the pistol then discretionary vote to them, in discharged it again several times into the crowd, and then retreated into Lilly's house, whither and the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretionary vote to them, in the shall give this discretion

G. A. Myers, Eq., offered the following resolutions, expressive of his views and sentiments:

Resolved, That we regard the enterprise of M. Vattemare as promitive of that he ble emulation between nations, shich has for its object not the destruction of the human race, but the advancement of its happings and prosperity; and as well calculated, by the interchange of the results of calculated, by the interchange of the results of calculated. science, to impress upon the inhabitants of different hemispheres the great lesson of mutual de-

we recognise a philanthropic devotion as rare as it is honorable. Resolved, That cordially approving the object

with a few remarks.

In the outset, allow mc, said Mr. M, to express

It would be a poor tribute to the genius of our ra, disposed to withhold any thing from the gene-Institutions, it a goodly number could not always be found in a community like ours, sufficiently free from and above unwholesome political escitements, to give an evening to a cause like ths; a cause designed and well calculated to unte different nations in harmony and good will, & I am rejoiced to see it new does political opports

n this a-semblage.
If the cause of Arts, Literature and Science of humanity itself-could not furnish us mutral ground on which to met, we would affed an example little worthy of imitation to themative country of our distinguished visitor-a country so highly excelling in Arts and Letters, and yet sons now so prominen a candidate to the presidency of her new Regiblic, would present no feeble claim to the presency of the Republic of Letters, could one be ralized; and close to her elequent Lamartine wold stand for renowned Arago. Nor has the contrence a this revolution at home, since he el his natve shores, arregled the efforts, or abted the zea of the author of International Literry Exchanges. Surely, then, the mere recurrence of a posidential elec-

tion, should not interier with ous. This is not the first ceasion, Mr. Chairman, I have had to express in approaction of the en-lightened enterprise in hich Mr. Vattemare is engaged; nor the first the I have had the plea-sure of meeting him pler circumstances like the present. About a car ago, surrounded by the flourishing Uisterial Society of New York, of congratulation extend him by the venerable Gallatin, and others succely less eminent; and due acknowledgementswere than made of the service he had rendere in resoung from des-Aris and Learning of th hemispheres. Recognizing in it the applican of the great principle which distinguishes the Christian Religion, of not only doing good, belifusing it, I could find no place for scepticisms to its benefits. It it promote, in ever so sall and economic live in a tions approon between food will between those whom distance or patice may separate, it must commend itself harily to our espousal .-These are its objects, ad such have already

row, the selfish and it immediately practical, that it is incumbent up all, who deny the lordship of these teelings of them, to lend a cordial co-operation to whatev promises to be liberal and expanded in the to teeling. Suppose the members of this Sory, in whose rooms are assembled, were popoua defence of the objects of their most lauble institution, how soon would they have to fach torth into views which

a narrow utilitarian aud neither appreciate nor But it is a striking at, that this plan of Mr. Vettemare, though sotand and comprehensive, has met with almost utersal layer and adoption. Though undertaken blim single-handed and under great difficultiefet in a few years he met with such signal suchs in our country that he has somewhere jointry stated, that Dr. Ch p-man of Philadelphia scribed his system for the benefit of his patiens. The reason of this great success is this, that it poeals not only to national intellect but to national intellect but to national intellect. The offerings with it disseminates are not only those of the heart of the heart. It is deand when nations sha have been engaged for some time in carry g on the noble barrer of which it forms the pliom, not only will "middle walls of par on be broken down," almost insuperable offacles opposed to their re-erection. We have st been fold by Mr. Vatie-mare of that humble teach artisan who brought under his work-appoint taken of triendly regar for his brethren of Aurica, a token really valuable in fiseit, but far dore so from the feelings which actuated the dior. Even a few such instances are worthy abotice when viewed in ref-erence to the little mral good for which such mighty influences hat to be exerted in the world, Besides all this, th immediate and appreciable utility of the systm of international literary exchanges is nown matter of ocular demon-stration. Mr. Vattenre has informed us that the value of the wors brought over by him at the time of his last trival was estimated at the Custom House, at eight eight thousand dollars; and the whole numbr of volumes already distributed by his instruentality here and in Eu-

rope, has been compted to be about six mil-Our libraries from Maine to Louisiana con tain the fruits of is labors-many of them such as could have ben obtained in no other way; and yesterday itour Capitol were exhibited some rare and colly works presented by the French Minister of Tar, through Mr. Vatte-mare, to our flourishing "Military Institute." — Among these works are the Memoirs of the Wars of the Successon in Spain in the time of Louis XIV, in six qurto volumes, illustrated by a large collection of lan , charts and tables; productions presented on a former occasion .-Virginia has thus een in a two-fold manner the recipient of the benefits of this system. It should be remembred, however, that she is not in a situation, eith ras to supply or demand for such things, to real its benefits so extensively as many other States of the Union. Yet is she not have been assured hat her donation last winter was most flatteringly received by the French

and our country nan, we have been informed toshould we not rejoice that we are brought into such a relationship with France 3. If Americans generally should cultivate warm feelings of amity towards a people who aided us in our infant struggles for Freedom, how specially should those feelings be therished by Virginians 1 If any part of this Union be dear to France, why should it not be Virginia? And if France be dear to any part of this Union, then by the memori's of DeKalband R chambeau, by the blendad in ded immortal fame of Washington and Lafayette, should it not be Virginia ?

An important practical effect of Mr. Vattemare great system, so far as regards France, has been already adverted to—the formation, in Paris, of the works presented by our citizens, of an American

house, and fired several times into the procession; that from twenty-five to thirty-five shots, in all, were fired by the persons in and about Lilly's, by which several persons in the Democratic procession were badly wounded; that the crowd then sion were badly wounded; that the crowd then rushed into the house, applied torches to it, and into the house, applied torches to it, and it is great admiration and regard for its proapart for the gifts of each State. Thus there will be in the heart of that great seat of letters a minimum of the majority of In this connection and in view of the han some volume on Discoveries in America, recently pub-

In conclusion, I will advert to one feature of Mr. Vattemare's system which deserves to be noted: It is a free system By this I do not mean simply gratuitous, though it is gratuitous. The chief instrumentality, by which its author has acpendence, and to prove one of the best assurances against mutual aggression; and that in the zeal-ous efforts of its author to carry it into execution is his great principle. It is true that there is no is his great principle. It is true that there is no recognition of individuals by it. The people must appear through constituted representatives, of M. Vatternare, and hearily wishing him the success he so richly merits, we will use our best pal foundations. But, through these, the humblest exertions to advance it.

B. B. Minor, E-q, then sose and said—before advantages; and Kings and Princes can do no the question was taken upon the resolutions which more. Should these fortunately have more to have just been read, he desired to second them tunity of distributing their favors, but incites them to it by the influence of an enlightened public the gratification I have derived from the course sentiment. So that now, insead of hearding their our proceedings have thus far taken, and especisurplus national tree sures of art, literature and surplus national tre-sures of art, literature and ally from the part borne in them by the Chief science, or reserving them for the payment and reciprocation of special compliments to a tavor-I deem too, the size and character of this mee: ed few, they are invited and induced to send them ing a subject of corgratulation. Some rather ti-mid friends of the cause which has brought us together, thought the present time so inauspicious all international barriers shall be broken down, but a political assemblage, that they re- and all the intellectual stores of the world be held lessly in the gutter; that it was not "thrust in his garded a call for this as impolitic and hazard- as if by one common brotherhood, in which there shall be neither an Ananias nor Sapphi-

> J. hn R. Thompson, E-q., said that, after the eloquent exposition of the scheme of international exchanges which had been heard from the lips of its worthy projector, and the timely re-marks of the Governor of the Commonwealth and the gentleman who had just taken his seat, it was, perhaps, quite unnecessary that he should say a word in behalf of the resolutious before the meeting. But the interest he feit in the import-ant enterprise which had bought them together, was too deep and abiding not to find expression. He had seen the splendid results of Mr. Valte-mare's mission palpably displayed in the large museum of costly donations which France had sent, through his agency, to America; for Mr. T had been present at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall of the city of New York, when the cases were first received from the Custom-house, and opened to the admiration of the inhabitants of that Met opolis. No room, among the numerous literary and scientific institutions of New 1 York, could boast a collection so magnificent; and each article-books, charts, casts, engravings - was invested with a peculiar and touching significance, as being the unbought tribule of good-will to m the Old World to the New.

Mr. Thompson was anxious that the United States should make some return to France, wor-We might not be able to present rare and expensive editions; we could not enrich the galleries of Paris with gems of art, but we might certainly lumes which have already been sent forth to the world as the representatives of our genius and us, had not been backward in this work. And should Virginia, the most venerable State of the Republic, lag behind? It was in this regard that truction the valuable istorical documents to are famous for public meetings and spirited rewhich he has alluded Very early in my editorial career, now ented he pages of the "Southern Literary Me senge" here ny humble testimony in favor of his gas schene for so "bridg."

The triangle here the triangle solutions, but, at least, it was to be hoped that each individual would feel a personal interest. It every his own contribution, the aggregate would be creditable to the city and to the State. Who did not wish that the alcove of Virginia, in the American Library, should be, in all respects, as attractive as that of any of her sister States ? What, in worthy tribute from the Old Dominion? A patriotic feeling should prompt every cirizen to add his mite to this cause. At some future day it might be the fortune of many of us to visit Paris, ing upon the shelves of this library the volumes we had presented, inscribed with our own names as the donors? Mr. T. did not doubt that Rich-mond would most nobly respond to the appeal which was addressed to her in behalf of the Bib

G. N. Johnson, Esq., expressed his sense of so generous and laudable a system, and elicited further explanations from Monsieur Vattemare. The resolutions were then unanimously adopt-

On motion of G. N. Johnson, Esq., Resolved, That the City Council be requested to take such measures as may be proper to aid in preparing, packing and transmitting such donations as may be made in Richmond to the American Library in Paris.

William F. Watson, Esq, offered a resolution, appointing a committee for each ward, to obtain suitable donations, but subsequently, by request, withdrew it. !

And then, on motion, the meeting adjourned.
WILLIAM LAMBERT, Chairman. THOMAS H. ELLIS, Secretary.

From the Richmond Examiner.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ELECTION. Much has been written and declaimed about the political complexion of the Commissioners appoinred to superintend the Presidential Election in Virginia. A majority of these Commissioners are said to be Democrats, and so we believe they are. In the dichard Whig, in the Lynchburg Virginian, in the Lynchburg Patriot, in the Winchester Republican, in the Fredericksburg News, in the Petersburg Intelligencer, and in nearly every other Whig paper in Virginia, we have seen this fact made the theme of much abusive and virulent vituperation. These papers have denounced these appointments as capping the climax of offi nold, Nero, Caligula, Tiberius, Judas Iscariot, Henry VIII, Sir Robert Walpole, Iago, Julian the Apostate, to the Devil, and to Sir William

It is our present purpose to examine the justice of this denunciation. If we can show that in making these appointments, the present Gov. ernor of Virginia, 1st, simply followed the pre cedent established by those who have filled his office before him, both Whigs and Democrats; 2d, that he followed the identical course which the Whig party itself have invariably followed in every appointment of county commissioners, wherever they have a Whig Court; and, 3rd y, that he followed the course marked out for him by reason, common sense, and his oaths of office; we presume that these appointments will be vindicated and the denunciation proved to be unjust. We do not suppose for a moment that what we shall say, and the undeniable facts which we shall state, will have any effect whatever upon the papers who have put forth this denunciation; but we do think that the people of Virginia, to whom we address ourselves, will bear us out in the assertion, that the appointment of the Democratic majority was, under the circumstances, right, fit, and lawful.

1st. For the precedents. We have by us no records to which we can refer, else it would be easy to show by an examination of all the appointments, that the precedent is nearly uniform. But from recollection alone we can name a sufficient number of cases to establish without something to give in return, and we beyond all doubt or question, that there is such

a precedent, abundant and strong. For the election of 1800 a majority of Repub-Chamber of Deputes.

Whatever may prove to be its benefits to us licans were appointed. Governor Giles appointed ed a very large majority of Republican Commissioners for the election of 1828. Lieurenant night that we are partly indebted for them to a name already forely cherisher by us all. And much for the Democratic precedent. And what much for the Democratic precedent. And what did the Whig Governor Gilmer? What he did know that he appointed Whig Commissioners in Hanover, Orange and in Stafford, all counties then represented by Democrats, and one of which (Stafford) gives a Democratic majority of a clear hundred. We are certain, that in the region of country around the residence of Mr. Smith, the present Governor, majorities of Whig Commissioners were universally appointed; so that he could not be ignorant of the existing present for the goodness or for the worthlessness of which, balance one another, the Commissioners were universally appointed; so that he could not be ignorant of the existing present for the goodness or for the worthlessness of which, balance one another, the Commission-ers must allow their political sentiments to determine the plainest understanding, will justify Governor Smith in appointing a majority of Commission-ers from which common sense, the first clements of the plainest understanding, will justify Governor Smith in appointing a majority of Commission-ers from his own party. When a vote is presented to the Commissioners of Election, the arguments for the goodness or for the worthlessness of which, balance one another, the Commission-ers in the plainest understanding, will justify Governor Smith in appointing a majority of Commission-ers from his own party. When a vote is presented to the Commissioners of Election, the arguments for the goodness or for the worthlessness of which, balance one another, the Commission-ers from his own party. throughout the State we know not. But we know that he appointed Whig Commissioners

year 1818? It is certain that it has been done by a Whig Governor. With what decency and ty and his country? Is it not absurd, is it not

iature of Virginia, which it should be our pinde of the commissioners whigh a personal and attractive as possible. The commissioners whigh To obtain certain ably a Democratic State; but should the contest his statement is required:

ty to decline giving you the desire. The following are your ques ions:

1st. I have not the list of Magistrates now be fore me. I think, however, that cut of some fif-

ty Justices in the county, eight or nine only are Democrats. 2nd. So far as my personal knowledge extends,

they have. I am informed by o'der men, that such has been the invariable rule since the division of the county, about fifteen years ago. 3rd. On this matter, my own recollection is quite distinct, and it concurs entirely with that of one or two gentlemen whom I have consulted

On the 2nd day of the term if so happened that the Court was composed of one Whig and three Democratic Justices. In taking the appointments, one of the Justices proposed that a major-ity of Democrats should be appointed for one out of the four places for holding the election in this county. The Whig Justice, (whose name it would be indecorous to introduce here, but who, in his private relations, stands as high as any man in the Commonwealth,) rose, and with a complacent smile that is peculiar to himself, said: "Do as you please, gentlemen, but if you make these appointments, we will have a full Court here to morrow, and do this thing over again."

This manifestly met the approval of such of his party as were present. I was there to act as the friend of the Democratic delegate in his absence. I knew the temper of the Whigs of this section sufficiently to believe that this threat would be promptly enforced, and thought it better o secure, as far as possible, a selection of fair Whigs, than to run the hazard of having boards of partizans forced upon us at every precinct in the county, by the augry and excited Court that might be assembled there. I must do the Whigs of this county the justice to say that I have not yet heard the first murmur at Governor Smith's appointment. I believe that the Commissioners appointed for this county would gladly compromise by dividing the appointments at the pre-cincts, if the Whig members of the Court would engage to do the same thing hereafter in our Spring contest.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 5, 1848. In consequence of my absence from home, in attending a survey of the Lynchburg and Tennes see Railroad, your letter was not received until

I cannot, with certainty, answer your queries, as I do not remember the acting Commissioners at the Spring elections. My impression is that both your questions may be answered in the affirmation.

Being compelled to leave home immediately on my official duries, I shall not be able to make a particular examination of the facts in the case; that you may speak with certainty, I shall request Mr. C. H. Lynch, and other friends here, to advise you from the record of the course pursaed by the Whig party this Spring. When have they done otherwise when they had the power?

I have been travelling considerably for the last few weeks, and have not seen a Taylor Deme-crat yet. All's well here. Yours, truly

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, August 31, 1848. and seize the earliest occasion to respond to it enquiries. The Whio Court of our county have uniformly appointed a majority of the Commissioners of Elections from the Whio ranks. The Commissioners to superintend the Presidential were Whigs,) gave to their party a majority of the Commissioners at each precinct in the country-notwithstanding the fact, that two of our now no recollection of an instance in which the Court has departed from this rule.

In haste, your triend, JOHN LETCHER.

WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA, Sept. 4, 1848. Gentlemen: I have received yours of the 27th ult, containing the following enquiries about the County Court of Frederick.

"1st. Whether you have not generally a Whig "2nd Whether that Court has not generally appointed a majority of Whig Commissioners for the Spring election?"

The character of the Court has been changed within the last twelve or eighteen months. Before that change, we generally had a Whig Court, and that Court generally appointed a ma-jority of Whig Commissioners for the Spring elections. It scarcely ever appointed a majority of Democratic Commissioners FOR ANY ONE of

the seven precincis in the county.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARSON. We publish these as samples of the correspon dence which we have lying by us upon this subject. If more of it is demanded, we can abundantly supply the demand. But what we have given is abundantly sufficient to establish our position beyond the possibility of a doubt, or of a question, to wit: that in appointing a majority of the State Commissioners from his own party, Governor Smith has done nothing more nor les than act upon the principle which the Whig party has distinctly laid down and invariably acted upon in the appointment of county Commission-ers. What is the difference between the cases ? There is none. Then with what regard to justice, with what pretensions to truth, with what respect for the people's common sens; can this party now come forth to charge the Governor of Virginia with a violation of the first principles of political hones:y? There is a contempt for the ost ordinary shams of consistency in this thing, which becomes absolutely ludicrous from its ultra

3dly. It was reasonable that Governor Smith should appoint more Commissioners from the Democratic party than from the Wnig party.— And it was in accordance with the letter and the spirit of his official oath that he did so. The letter of that oath requires him to appoint good spirit of that oath requires him to appoint the best and the truest men that he can to it the present Governor of Virginia is a Demo-crat. He has been a Democrat all his life. He has for many years been engaged in the service of the Democratic party. Consequently his per-Democratic party. He knows of more and of better men in the ranks of that party than in the ranks of the Whig party. Then if he follows the letter and the spirit of his official oath, he most appoint more Democrats than Whigs to fill this and every other office. moment, intend to insinuate that there are not many honest and excellent men in the Whig party. Nor has Governor Smith in his appointments excluded such from the post of Commis-Whigs up in the list. In some places they have a majority. In Richmond City, for there are two Whigs appointed to one Democrat. But we do say, that a man who has spent his whole life in the association and service of one party, must know, or think he knows, many more cust-worthy and upright men in that party than in a party to which he has been always opposed in principle and in practice.

Furthermore, there is one view of this matter

that he could not be ignorant of the existing precedent during the administration of a Whig.

It is then certain that this thing has been done repeatedly in Virginia. Then how is it that the Whig press speak of it as unknown until the year 1818? It is certain that it has been done by a Whig Gavernor. With what decemey and his connerv? Is it not absurd is it not absurd is it not allow their political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always do, and so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then, if all these discretionary votes will follow their political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always do, and so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then, if all these discretionary votes will follow their political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always do, and so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then, if all these discretionary votes will follow their political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always do, and so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then, if all these discretionary votes will follow the political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always do, and so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then, if all these discretionary votes will follow the political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then, if all these discretionary votes will follow their political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then, if all these discretionary votes will follow the political sentiments to determine their judgment. And so they always must do. Is it not self-evident, then it is always must do. Is it not self-evident, then it is always must do. Is it not self-evident, then it is always must do. Is it not self-evident, then it is always must do. Is it not self-evident, then it is always must do. It is not self-evident, then it is always must do. It is not self-evident, then it is always must with what grace can the Whig press complain of it at al.?

ty of this fact, we have written to many gentle- from adventitious causes be a close one, and this In this connection and in view of the handsome volume on Discoveries in America, recently published by them, let me co gratulate the "Virginia Historical Society" upon their being able to make so "early" a "Voyage" to the American the content of the American of Design as "Voyage" to the American the content of the Consequency of the State would be misrepresented through its agency.

his statement is required:

Culterers, August 31, 1848.
In consequence of my absence from home, 1 did not receive yours of 25th instant, until yesterdid not receive yours of 25th instant, until yesterday. You propound to me three enquiries. As they relate to public matters, I do not teel at liberty to decline giving you the desired information. he was supported in it by reason, by his oath, the following are your questions:

1st. Is there not generally a Whig Court in and by the first principles of common sense.—
We think that we have done all and each of alpeper?
"2nd. Has it not in all cases appointed a matthese things. Our Whig readers may honestly jority of Whig Commissioners for the Spring differ with us as to the third point in our argulections,

3rd. Did not a Democratic Court last Spring differently from us as in the two first pointsment; but we do not believe any one can think under compulsion, appoint a majority of Whig Commissioners of Election?"

differently from us as in the two first points—the Gubernatorial precedent, and the Whig expansion. ample. And if these two points be established, all further denuncation of the present appointments must forever cease to have the weight of a feather or of a straw. We expect nothing from the Whig press of Virginia. There is nei-ther candor nor decency in it. The Whig press. of Virginia will therefor continue its virtuperation against Governor Smith and against the Virginia Commissioners But the facts we have stated break their teeth, and draw out their claws. To the people we address ourselves, and the people will hear our cause.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The result as given below shows that, while a very few members of our party were seduced into a desertion of their principles and the support of Taylor and the Abolitionist Fillmore, the noble Democracy of Richmond are still truer to the cause than ever, and are increasing in numbers and strength. It will be seen that the proportionare Democratic increase is about the same as that of the Whigs. Under all the circumstances, the tricks and various appliances of the Whigs, we feel proud of the noble Spartan Band. They did their duty manfully. We could not well understand why the Whigs should practise their orgies, and rejuice so clamorously over the result. Many of the Whigs counted upon neutralized one half the vote of Rockingham.

RICHMOND CITY. Taylor 1,068, Cass 315. Whig majority 723. In 1844, Clay 847, Polk 282. Clay's maj. 565. In 1847, Botts 951, Leake 313. Whig maj. 638. HENRICO -Short Pump, Taylor 52; Cass 41; New Market, Cass's majority 30-Whig majority in county 198-Clay's majority 173.

HANOVER. TAYLORSVILLE-Taylor 152, Cass 39-a small Whig loss, Coal Harbor-Cass 120, Taylor 95. CHESTERFIELD. Cass' majority 204, Polk's majority 266.

[We learn that some 25 fraudulent "Taylor and Butler" Whig tickets were polled here.-More anon !] ALEXANDRIA. By telegraph we learn that the vote in this now

portion of Virginia stands in the town, Taylor 450, Cass 202. Taylor's majority in town and county of Alex-

andria, 313. The Whigs calculated on five PETERSBURG, Nov. 7-10 P. M.

The result is as follows: -- Case 222 POWHATAN, Nov. 7th. To the Editors of the Enquerer: Gentlemen -- I hasten to communicate to you

the glorious intelligence that the democracy have been again triumphant, to-day, by a greatly in-The polis have just been closed, but not accurately counted; about 50, however, in favor of the Democratic Electoral ticket. [Clay's majority 5

in Powhatan.] Respectfully, &c. CHARLES CITY-CHEERING RESULT'

To the Editors of the Enquirer: Nov. 8th, 1848. Nov. 8th, 1848.

I send you the result in this county: Whig vote 143; Democratic vote 58; Whig majority 85. The Democrats have polled a larger vote here than they have since Mr. Stevenson ran. The Whigs were greatly disappointed at the result. Mr. Clay's vote was 202, and the Democrats 43,

on that occasion-Clay's majority 159. We learn from the Union that Berkeley gives only 58 Taylor majority - Clay's majority 124-Frederick, Democratic gain about 80-Returns not fully in.

HANOVER-Mr. Clay's county redeemed !-We understand General Cass's majorny in this county is 18. Mr. Clay's majority in '44 was 76; CAROLINE-Cass's maj. said to be 42,-Clay's majority 13. LOUISA-Mechanicksvill, Cass 52, Tay

lor 52; Court House, Cass's majority 45; Garret's, Cass's majority 16 Cass' majority in county reported at 152 Polk's majority 161. ALBEMARLE-Charlottesville, polls closed Taylor's majority 153; White Hall, Taylor's majority 130.

ORANGE-Court House, Taylor's majority

PRINCE EDWARD - At Farmville, Cass 118; Taylor 124. At the Court House, some time before the polls were closed, Cass's majority was reported to be 47. From the returns we feel satisfied that in Eastern Virginia the Demo-eracy has held its own, and that the State is sale. CITY OF NORFOLK .- At the close of the Taylor's majority, 204. Mr. Clay's majority in '44 was 231.

cratic majorny 131. Sycamore Precinct; Cass' majority 9. Tanner's Creek: Taylor's majority 9. Great Bridge: Taylor's majority 35. Ma-jority for Cass in the county, 96, and Bethel precinct to be heard from. Mr. Clay's majority in '44 was 37. Democratic majority in the whole county 80. PRINCESS ANNE.-Kempsville-At the

NORFOLK COUNTY.—Portsmouth: Cass & Butler, 523; Taylor & Fittmore, 392 Demo-

close of the polis, Taylor's majority 41. Court House, 2 P. M - Taylor's majority 3; Blackwater and Creeds' Bridge to be heard from. Clay's majority was 78. ELIZABETH CITY COUNTY .- Taylor

138; Cass 120 - Taylor's majority 18. Clay's 10. WARWICK -Reported majority for Taylor 51. Clay's majority 43.

OHIO COUNTY-510 majority for Taylor, being 15 gain over Clay's majority. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ENQUIRER. THE GLORIOUS PALMETTO STATE.

Last evening, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, we received the following telegraphic despatch-COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 8th, 1849. The Legislature of this State have just cast their ballots for Electors of President and Vice President. The following is the result: Cass

and Butler 129; Taylor and Butler 27; blank 8. A. G. SUMMERS, Edit r South Carolinian GEORGIA.

A despatch from a Whig in Columbia, S. C., received by a friend last evening, says the result is "very doub tal."

Married, on Tunsday, 7th inst., by Rev. J. B. Jeter, Rev. T. G. Jowss of Norfolk, to Miss Jane C., only daughter of Richard Reins, Esq., of Henrico County, Va. Married, in this city, November 8th, by Rev. A. Gage Mr. JOHN M. FRANCISCO, to Miss CAROLINE A DAWS-all of Richmond.

DEATHS,
Died, in Manchester, on the 3d instant, LEON>RD
BOWEN, aged 77 years.
Died, at the family residence, in the county of Compbell, on Thursday evening, the 55th of October, Mrs.
ANN E. C. CLAY, wife of Gen. Oden G. Clay, aged
45 years and 4 months. In aunouncing the death of this
estimable lady, it were needless to speak of the excel-

lency of her character, to those who have elloy acquaintance. By those most competent to just worth, her memory will be long and affectionate rished. Though she made no open profession